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INFO RUEHGV/USMISSION GENEVA IMMEDIATE 0389
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RUEHBO/AMEMBASSY BOGOTA 7471
RUEHCV/AMEMBASSY CARACAS 2964
RUEHLP/AMEMBASSY LA PAZ MAR LIMA 2517
RUEHBR/AMEMBASSY BRASILIA 3878
RUEHGL/AMCONSUL GUAYAQUIL 3451

C O N F I D E N T I A L QUITO 000301

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E.O. 12958: DECL: 09/05/2016
TAGS: [KNNP](#) [MNUC](#) [PARM](#) [ECON](#) [IAEA](#) [NSG](#) [EC](#) [IR](#)
SUBJECT: ECUADOR DEMARCHE RESPONSE: IRAN, IAEA AND UNSCR
1803

REF: A. 07 STATE 2532
[1](#)B. STATE 19200
[1](#)C. STATE 19694
[1](#)D. STATE 21770
[1](#)E. STATE 29464

Classified By: Acting DCM Nan Fife for Reasons 1.4 (B&D)

[1](#)1. (SBU) Poloff delivered points and non-papers for reftels B and C on March 4 and for reftel D on March 10 to the MFA's Directorate General of Multilateral Affairs. Due to extensive travel and other commitments, including an active role in addressing the Ecuador-Colombia crisis at the OAS, MFA Director General of Multilateral Affairs Lourdes Puma was not available to provide Poloff a response until on March 28.

[1](#)2. (C) Puma reiterated the position she communicated in response to previous demarches regarding Iran and the IAEA (ref A): that the GOE's position on Iran is based on "principles", that Iran had made progress, that Iran should comply with the obligations of the treaties they had signed, but that the IAEA should have been given additional time to work with Iran before introducing new sanctions. However, Puma also emphasized Ecuador's full support for the implementation of UNSCR 1803, as well as UNSCR 1737 and 1747.

[1](#)3. (C) When asked about the implementation of the dual use item provision of UNSCR 1803, Puma said that the Ecuadorian Energy Commission was an effective mechanism to ensure compliance. She said that this Commission was an autonomous body, comprised of representatives of the Ministries of Foreign Affairs, Energy and Mines, Defense, Commerce, Finance, Health, Environment, and Customs. This Commission has the power to ensure compliance, and has the responsibility to provide a list of controlled items to Customs, which maintains a list and monitors the import and export of all nuclear, chemical and biological items, according to Puma. She said she believed that Ecuador only imported nuclear equipment used for medical purposes, and that Ecuador imported no nuclear material. When asked about commercial contacts and trade with Iran, she confirmed that Ecuador currently did not trade with Iran, but mentioned that Ecuador and Iran were looking to establish bilateral commercial offices in Teheran and Quito. Puma declined to specify the timing for the opening of these offices.
Griffiths